THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1809. No. 1174.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Muskingum county, Ohio, will attend at the Court House in Zanesville, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and will then and there proceed to sell to the lowest bidder, the building of a Brick Court House, equal to 50 feet square, the body or walls of which to be the height of thirty feet, with a sufficient foundation stone. A plan of said house will be left with the clerk of the Commissioners, at least ten days previous to the day of sale. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners,
BENJAMIN TUPPER, Clerk.
Zanesville, March 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of AGNES SAMPLE, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to the subscriber; and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them properly attested for settlement.

JOHN WAY, *ex'r.*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, March 21, 1809.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership of *KNOX and HUBLEY*, is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are desired to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against it are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement to

ROBERT KNOX.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Crawford*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to to the subscriber, and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them, properly attested for settlement.

John Finley, *ex'r.*

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in St. Clair township, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, on which between sixty and seventy acres are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and a young bearing orchard, late the estate of Thomas Crawford.

If not sold before the 5th day of April next by private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

John Finley.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store. March 20, 1809.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES,

DR. *In the Borough Treasury, from the 17th day of March, 1808, to the 17th day of March, 1809.* CR.

	Dls	C.		Dls	C.
To balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 17th day of March, 1808,	100	0	By cash paid Robert Magee, for assessing and collecting stall rents.	5	0
To cash of Robert Magee, Clerk of the Market, on account of stall rents,	42		By cash paid John Scull, for printing,	25	50
To cash of Robert Magee, Collector.	144	56	By cash paid Thomas Cromwell, street commissioner,	596	28
To cash of Burgess, on account of stall rents, &c.	85	17	By cash paid Andrew Willock, ditto,	350	
			By cash paid Joseph Harris, for ringing the bell, &c.	97	
			By cash paid Isaac Gregg, on account of engine, &c.	30	
			By cash paid the street regulators,	48	75
			By cash paid Kintner and Hamilton, for fire buckets,	126	
			By cash paid L. Stewart, town clerk,	50	
			By cash paid William Earl,	12	
			By cash paid Peter Kintner,	4	
			By cash paid John Aitken,	7	57
			By cash paid N. H. Jones, for fire hook handles,	8	
			By cash paid G. M'Gunnigle, for five hooks,	26	89
			By cash paid David Pratt,	8	25
			By cash paid A. M'Laughlin, treasurer	38	97
			Balance in the Treasury on the 17th March, 1809,	219	22
Dols.	167		*Dols.*	1679	93

Robert Magee, Collector, in account with the Borough of Pittsburgh.

	Dls	C.		Dls	C.
To amount of taxes assessed for the year 1808, as per duplicate,	1801	79	By amount paid into the treasury, as per receipts,	1448	56
			By taxes detained for pavements in Wood street,	42	59
			By lost taxes, returned on oath,	68	11
			By commission for collecting 1733 dollars and 80 cts. at 5 per cent.	86	65
			Balance due by collector,	155	88
Dols.	1801	79	*Dols.*	1801	79

Thomas Cromwell, Street Commissioner, in account with the Borough of Pittsburgh.

	Dls	C.		Dls	C.
To cash received of the treasurer,	59		By amount expended, including balance due him last year, and passed by the Council of last year,	922	25
Balance due Thomas Cromwell,	325	47			
Dols.	922	25	*Dols.*	922	25

Andrew Willock, Street Commissioner, in account with the Borough of Pittsburgh.

	Dls	C.		Dls	C.
To cash received of the treasurer,	350		By amount expended, including a balance due him last year, and passed by the Council of last year,	412	9
To his assumption on account of Samuel M'Cord,	62	9			
Dols.	412	9	*Dols.*	412	9

Robert Magee, Clerk of the Market, in account with the Borough of Pittsburgh.

	Dls.	C.		Dls.	C.
To stall rents (exclusive of those sued for before the Burgess)	132		By amount of stall rents paid into the treasury,	42	
			Stall rents yet due,	90	
Dols.	132		*Dols.*	132	

Samuel M'Cord, Collector of 1807, *in account with the Borough of Pittsburgh.*

	Dls.	C.		Dls	C.
To a balance of his duplicate unpaid,	263	12	By commission for collecting, and lost taxes,	117	16
			By account against the Borough, as high constable and street commissioner,	56	34
			By Andrew Willock's assumption,	62	9
			Balance due by Samuel M'Cord,	26	73
Dols.	263	12	*Dols.*	263	12

MARCH 17, 1809.

ATTEST, L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

HARTFORD, *(Con.) March* 8.

Last Friday the extra session of the General Assembly of this state was adjourned. We do not recollect any act of our worthy chief magistrate, which has called forth such general applause, as that of the convening of the legislature at this eventful crisis. Our citizens, having looked in vain for relief from congress, had fixed their hopes upon the legislature of their own state; and although that body has not been able to remove the burthens under which they groan, still they have manifested a regard for the rights of the people, and a solicitude for their welfare, which merits the highest prsise. Soon after the commencement of the session, the following resolution was introduced:

At a special session of the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, held at Hartford, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1809.

RESOLVED by this assembly, That the convening the general assembly by his excellency the governor, in this great national emergency, is a measure, which merits the cordial approbation of this assembly, and which ought to be regarded as an evidence of that parental care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of the people of this state, by which his excellency, during a long period of public usefulness, has been eminently distinguished.

Passed in the Upper House,
Test, SAMUEL WILLYS, *Secretary*
Concurred in the House of Representatives,
Test, LYMAN LAW, *Clerk.*

AN ADDRESS

Of the General Assembly, to the People of CONNECTICUT.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

NEXT to a sense of conscious rectitude, in the discharge of duty, the best reward, which the rulers of a free people can have, is the *approbation* of their constituents. The legislature of Connecticut, have generally contented themselves, with a faithful performance of their duty, and reposed, on the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened people, duly to appreciate their measures.

Called together at an unusual time, to consider matters, not only unusual, but unprecedented, and of an alarming nature, and having felt themselves constrained by their love of liberty, by the principles of our free government, by their sacred regard to the constitutional union of the states, and by their duty, to themselves, to you, and to posterity, to declare, that in their opinion, the congress of the United States, have established a system of measures, in regard to foreign commerce, which contains provisions, oppressive, arbitrary, and unconstitutional; and which encroach upon "the rights reserved to the states respectively, and to the people:" this assembly have deemed it expedient, to explain to their constituents, the motives and course of their proceedings.

The communications made to this assembly, by his excellency the governor, at the commencement of the session, will explain to you the cause of our being convened. His conduct, in this respect, has been approved by a greater unanimity of sentiment, than has been expressed in the councils of the state, for many years, on any subject regarding the affairs of the general government; and we confidently trust, will approve itself to every citizen of the state; to every lover of genuine constitutional liberty.

Look, fellow citizens, at the communications, which have been made to this assembly—read them with care—examine them, not with a jealousy, which is excessive; but with all that candor, and love of order, for which you are characterized; with all that reverence for the constitution of the United States, and their constituted authorities which they deserve; with all that affectionate attachment to our sister states, and your union with them, which you are known to feel; but read them, remembering that you are *freemen*, and ask yourselves if they do not justify your proceedings? if they do not fully justify the resolutions, passed by this assembly, in regard to the system of measures, lately adopted and pursued by congress? Ask yourselves, if we should have been worthy to represent a free people; if we should not have basely abandoned your rights, if we had done *less?* and if a prudent regard to all those considerations, which influence you, ought not to have restrained us from doing *more?*

Without calling your attention more minutely, to the act of the United States under which you have so long and so patiently suffered, called the embargo act, and the acts supplementary thereto; and without stopping to enquire how a power "*to regulate commerce*," gives or implies a power to *annihilate* it? we ask you to read in the spirit before recommended, the act "entitled an act to enforce, and make more effectual" an act entitled an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto." Do you revere the constitution of the United States, and wish to preserve it inviolate? Read this act, and ask yourselves, if many of the provisions contained in the sacred charter of your rights have not been violated?—We forbear to enumerate abuses of power, which on a *full* view of this act, become of minor importance. Does your constitution secure to you the right of having your conduct regulated and judged by known laws? Read the second section of the act and ask yourselves, if presidential instructions are not substituted in their place?—Does the constitution secure to you the operation of equal, *uniform*, and *geveral* laws? Ask yourselves, if the same section does not authorise the exercise of power, in a partial manner—if the suspicions, real or pretended, of a jealous collector, may not allow to one, what, under precisely similar circumstances, may be withheld from another? Ask yourselves if the same and succeeding sections, connected with the system, which they are designed to enforce, have not constituted the president of the United States a conservor, over your persons and property, with the power of appointing a host of deputies, and subordinate agents, to carry into effect his edicts in a time of peace, at the bayonet! Does the constitution protect you from the imposition of excessive fines, and forfeitures? Does it protect you, your houses and effects, from unreasonable seizures and searches? Does it require that warrants shall not issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing, the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized? Read the ninth section of this act, and ask yourselves, if these barriers of the constitution are not prostrated? Does your constitution protect you, from the operation of laws making an act, criminal, which at the time it was done, or committed, was innocent? Read the seventh section, and ask yourselves, if it does not apply to all bonds, which had been or should thereafter be given; if it does not subject persons to forfeitures, for not complying with provisions, not in existence, at the time of facts done? Does your constitution guarantee to you, the sacred trial by jury, before upright judges, and by known laws, and rules of evidence? Read the seventh, tenth and twelfth sections of this act, and enquire, anxiously enquire, whether you are not sent to a single judge to petition to be heard, and relieved from the oppressions of this act; there to expose yourselves to treble cost, if you fail of success? or whether when prosecuted in the courts of law, you are not prohibited the right

of submitting to your peers, the weight of evidence? Is this the trial by jury secured to you, by the Constitution, when it is to be had under such circumstances, as almost to preclude the possibility of success? Does your constitution protect you against the execution of laws, at the point of the bayonet, in the first instance, without the interference of, or application to the civil power? Read the eleventh section of this act, and determine whether if such a power is not claimed and conferred. Read with all the attention, which its importance demands, the letter of the Secretary for the Department of War, to the Chief Magistrate of this State, endeavoring to obtain his assistance and co-operation, in the exercise of so "serious a power." If you are content, that such enormous power should be exercised, make the enquiry, why, contrary to all military usage, a particular class of officers, described by the expression "*of known respect for the laws*," embargo laws, are called for? To do what? To enforce, at the point of the bayonet, by order of a collector, his *suspicions!* Suspicions of what? Not that you are violating the revenue laws—importing or exporting articles, whereon duties are payable—but suspicions, that your property is *in some manner apparently on its way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof.* Astonishing powers, to be exercised by any one! more astonishing to be confided to a collector of *customs!*

On the subject of this embargo system, the sense of this Legislature has heretofore been expressed, in the hope, that it would speedily be removed. But the most solemn declarations, the most urgent petitions, not only from some of the good people of this State, but from all those parts of the United States, most affected by the embargo, have been neglected, or answered only by enacting other acts, tenfold more grievous to be borne.

On these grounds, and with this view of the evils, which have been so patiently endured, the members of this General Assembly, chosen for a short period, from the midst of you, having solemnly engaged to support the constitution of the United States, considering, that, by that constitution, the powers "not delegated to the United States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and being constituted by your suffrages the guardians of these rights, have solemny declared, that the acts aforesaid "do contain provisions for exercising arbitary powers grievous to the good people of this State, dangerous to their common liberties, incompatible with the constitution of the United States, and encroaching upon the immunities of this State." They have also as a measure, necessarily resulting from this declaration, approved the conduct of his Excellency the Governor, in his correspondence with the Secretary for the department of War; and decided, that in such crises of affairs, it is the right, and has become the duty of the legislature and executive authorities in this State, to withhold their aid and co-operation, from the execution of the act, passed to enforce more effectually the embargo system. These proceedings this Assembly, will not furnish motives or encouragement, to disorders, or a violent opposition to any act of the United States. Such conduct would unhappily defeat, or retard the object in view; a redress of grievances. While it is the duty of the Legislature to guard the sovereignty of the State, and your rights from encroachment; it continues to be your interest, and duty, as peaceable citizens, to abstain from all resistance, against acts, which purport to be laws of the U. States. Be advised to seek none but constitutional relief. Your character, for steady and firm, but peaceable and orderly conduct is a sure pledge, that you will pursue this course. Apprized that your rights are invaded, we trust you will vigorously maintain them. Only remember, what has heretofore, on a great occasion been taught you, "that the cause of liberty is a cause of too much dignity, to be sullied, by turbulence, and tumult. It ought to be maintained, in a manner, suitable to its nature. Those who engage in it, should breathe a sedate, yet fervent spirit; animating them to actions of prudence, justice, modesty, bravery, humanity, and magnanimity." "That intemperate, rash, and disorderly proceedings, injure the reputation of a people, as to wisdom, valour and virtue, without procuring them the least benefit." Remember also, "that we cannot be free, without being secure in our property—we cannot be secure in our property, if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away." To obtain security courts of justice are open to you; and to their decisions you may appeal and must submit. Let it also be remembered, that you will, in a short time, be again called upon to elect another legislature, and that a legislature of your choice will never without your consent, abandon or betray your rights.—The period of their meeting is fast approaching; it will, we trust, be a period favorable for considering what further measures, may be necessary to obtain redress, for the wrongs which we suffer: as also to guard, more effectually, against a future or further encroachment on our rights; and we ardently pray the Great Disposer of events, that the evils which we now suffer, and the principles, which have been assumed to inflict them, may not be followed by national evils of still greater magnitude. We forbear to express the imminent danger, to which we fear, not only our constituonal rights, but those of all the people of the United States, are exposed from within and without. May heaven avert the danger, and preserve to us our priviliges, civil and religious. And may that God, who has had us in his holy keeping, and brought us hitherto, be our shield and protection, and enable us to transmit, unimpaired to posterity, that fair inheritance of freedom, which, by his blessing upon wisdom and valour, has been transmitted to us.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Governor.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1809.

*** MUCH perplexity and embarrassment has been experienced by the Editor of this Gazette, from the inattention of those indebted to him for subscription, advertisements, *&c.* There are but few who can plead the want of opportunities to discharge their accounts, either to the Postmasters, or by sending the amount to him. This, however, has of late been totally unattended to, and it would seem that each delinquent considers the editor's funds as inexhaustable. Small as the sum may appear, in the view of the individual who is indebted to him, in the aggregate it amounts to several thousand dollars. To deal justly with others, it is absolutely necessary that he should collect the sums due him as promptly as may be, and as it is impossible to wait on every delinquent subscriber at his house, without spending more time than the debt is worth, he will be compelled (however unpleasant to his feelings) to bring suits, unless payment is made before the first of April next.

In the Commonwealth of Wednesday last, under the head of "*Borough Election*," it is stated, that "a short time previous to the "opening of the election, for borough officers, "*contrary to the practice at any former election* since the incorporation of the town—the "high constable, a miserable tool of certain "great men of the federal party, opened an "election, *for half an hour only*, for choosing "by ballot, an inspector, judges, and clerks—"this mode had been agreed upon by the federalists in *caucus*—they came with tickets "cut and dry—the republicans were taken by "surprize—and officers of the election were "chosen, partially diposed towards the federal "ticket."

From the number of meetings held by the democrats, and the publications made previous to the election, it was to be expected, that on the day they would have been armed at all points, to counteract the *plots* of the federal and constitutional republicans; but, poor, dear, innocent creatures, "they were taken by surprize," and although the election for inspector, *&c.* was held agreeably to law, they had not their tickets "cut and dry," and, sad to relate, were beaten all to "*smash.*" The fact, however, is, that the federal and constitutional republicans flattered themselves that by balloting for the officers of the election, they would accord with the wishes of the democrats; as, it is well known that at a former election, after the officers had been nominated, a zealous democrat came forward and protested against the procedure as illegal. In order to prevent delay, and silence contention, it was proposed to alter the nomination so as to admit some of the democrats as officers of the election, which being agreed to by all parties, the election went on, and the result was in favour of the federal and constitutional republicans. On that occasion, as well as on the present, the public were pestered about *breaking the election, repealing the charter of incorporation, &c. &c.*

The mean and pitiful attack on the high constable is unworthy of notice.

"Upon opening of the election, the *new* "judges placed an entire *new* construction on "the incorporation law, by which a large por"tion of the inhabitants were deprived of their "votes. The law, incorporating the borough, "passed on the 5th day of March, 1804, says, "That the freeholders, housekeepers, and "*other inhabitants* of the said borough, who "have resided within the same at least one "year immediately preceding the election, "and within that time paid a borough tax, "shall have power on the third Saturday in "March next, and on the same day in every "year thereafter, to meet at the court house "in said borough, and then and there, between "the hours of twelve and six o'clock of the "same day, elect by ballot,' *&c.*"

This law not answering the purposes intended by the democrats, they not only petitioned, but forwarded to the legislature, a draft of the law now in force, which passed on the 7th March, 1805, and is entitled "An act for the further regulation of the borough of Pittsburgh," and which declares "That the inhabitants of "the borough of Pittsburgh, who shall have "resided within the same six months im"mediately preceding the election, and who "shall in other respects be entitled to vote for "members of the general assembly shall be "fully competent to vote at the elections of offi"cers for the said borough."

The judges of the election decided, that independent of a residence of six months within the borough, every voter must have the requisite qualifications to entitle him to vote for members of assembly, to wit: citizenship and payment of taxes. This opinion (although it prevented many worthy persons from voting) we believe to be correct. As to depriving from "sixty to an hundred republicans from voting," it is not believed by any candid inhabitant of the borough, and we do assert, that this decision deprived the federal and constitutional republicans, of as many votes, at least, as it did the democrats.

"Had a fair construction been put upon the "law the republican ticket would have carried "by a large majority."

This is really laughable.—"That the republican ticket would have carried by a large majority," is *evident*, as, ever since the town has been incorporated, the charter altered to suit the democrats, and the *energies* of the whole party exerted at every election, they have not succeeded in electing even a constable.

We are sorry to see the democrats discover so much chagrin and mortification, at their disappointment. We assure them, that, although they will be opposed at every borough election, yet, if the citizens should ever think proper to give them a majority of votes, the federal and constitutional republicans will submit, without a murmur, to the public will.

DOMESTICK MANUFACTURES.

SPENCER'S INN, *March* 11, 1809.

THE importance and necessity, in the present crisis of our national affairs, of attending to our own resources, is becoming daily more and more obvious.—It seems to be acknowledged on all hands, both at home and abroad, that the situation of Pittsburgh is peculiarly adapted for the establishment of manufactures of various kinds, as well on account of the inexhaustible mines of the finest coal in the world in its vicinity, as other natural advantages the town certainly possesses, and which want nothing but the industry, publick spirit, and the genius of the inhabitants to turn them into uses of the most important nature. Impressed with these ideas, a number of citizens met at the house of William Eichaum, on the 25th of February last, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of forming a Society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures—where it was

Resolved unanimously, That it is expedient to form a society for promoting the interests of domestick manufactures—and that a committee of nine persons be chosen, to digest a plan to carry the same into effect, and that the following persons be a committee for that purpose, viz.

Beni Bakewell, Wm. Gazzam, Abner Updegraff, C. Cowan, Thos. Baird, Zadok Cramer, Adamson Tannehill, Jas. O'Hara, John Wilkins, jr.

Resolved, That the said committee make report, to a meeting to be held at Spencer's inn, on the 11th March next.

The committee appointed as above stated, presented their report to the chair, which was read as follows, viz.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the meeting, convened for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a society for the encouragement of domestick manufactures, beg leave to Report—

1. That in order to carry this object into effect, a capital stock shall be raised by subscription not less than dollars, and not exceeding dollars.

2. That each person subscribing dollars, or dollars in cash and the like sum in goods of domestick manufacture, shall be entitled to one share in the funds of the society, transferable by himself or his attorney.

3. That any person may subscribe for any greater number of shares, at the rate of dollars each, provided such subscription be made before the expiration of months after the establishment of this institution.

4. That each holder of from one to three shares shall be entitled to one vote, and one vote for every three additional shares each person may hold.

5. That the society shall annually choose by ballot managers, whose province it shall be to superintend the affairs of the society, and to pursue the best and most efficacious means of promoting the objects of it.

6. That the managers shall elect from amongst themselves a president, a secretary, and an acting committee consisting of members—The two former to be elected for one year, the latter three months

7. That the committee have the peculiar charge of the affairs of the society, and make a monthly report to the managers.

8. That the first committee receive subscriptions, and whenever the sum of dollars shall have been collected, the same shall be deposited in the bank in the name of the president of the society for the encouragement of domestick manufactures.

9. That no monies shall be drawn from the bank except by the president countersigned by the secretary, and in case of absence of either of them, by one of the acting committee, who shall officiate pro tempore.

10. That the managers or a majority of them, shall determine upon the most proper and effectual means of aiding domestick manufactures—whether by purchasing, or making advances on goods deposited for sale—the purchasing and letting out of implements or machinery—by offering premiums for those articles or machines of superior utility, or by any other mode which they may deem most conducive to the end proposed.

11. That when an advance is made on goods deposited, it shall not exceed per cent on the fair value thereof, that a commission of per cent on all sales—a reasonable storage and lawful interest on the sum advanced shall be charged.

12. That no person shall be entitled to a greater advance at one time than dollars.

13. That as soon as necessary a store shall be hired uniting as far as possible convenience with economy, wherein may be deposited and exposed to sale whatever article of domestick manufacture any person may be desirous to send there.

14. That the terms of sale shall be for cash, or if necessary for sums not less than dollars, an approved acceptance by a resident of Pittsburgh not exceeding days.

15. That the managers shall appoint an agent and proper assistants, to take care of the store and keep the accompts—who shall be paid out of the funds of the society.

16. That the agent shall not retain in his hands a greater sum than dollars, but shall deposit the surplus in the bank in the name of the president of the society for the encouragement of domestick manufactures.

17. That the books of the society shall at all times be accessible to the members thereof, and shall be balanced twice in every year, viz. on the 30th June, and 31st December.

18. That when the neat profits shall amount to per cent, a dividend shall be made.

19. That it be recommended to the citizens at large to use their best endeavours to encourage the use of all articles of domestick growth or manufacture, and particularly those for which the natural productions of this part of the country are peculiarly favorable.

20. That any person leaving with the society specimens of vegetables or minerals which they conceive possess properties useful in the arts or manufactures, shall, as far as the means of the society permit, have them analyzed free of expence.

The committee also beg leave to submit to the meeting the following queries.

Whether the president and secretary should not be authorized to correspond with any other society domestick or foreign, whose views may be conformable to this.

Whether a small sum should not be annually appropriated for the purchase of the most useful scientifick periodical publications.

Whether an annual exhibition of those articles of domestick growth or manufacture of superior excellence would not be eligible, and whether if the society cannot afford *pecuniary* rewards, *honorary* rewards would not have a good effect.

Whether an annual or quarterly report of the proceedings of the society accompanied by all the useful facts that can be collected would not be advantageous.

After the reading was gone through, it was *Resolved unanimously*, That three hundred copies of said report, together with the proceedings of the present and preceding meeting, be printed in hand bills, and distributed for the consideration of the publick, and that the printers of this borough be requested to give the whole an insertion in their respective papers.

Resolved, That Gen. John Wilkins, Mr. Benj. Bakewell, and Mr. Thomas Wilson, be a committee to correspond with the Philadelphia domestick society, in order to obtain from that body, information of the nature and extent of its institution, which information if received in time, shall be laid before the next meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet again at the courthouse, in the grand jury room, on the first Wednesday of April next (court week) at six o'clock in the evening, where it is hoped the citizens at large will assemble to express their opinions, their wishes, and their sentiments, on the propriety, policy, and necessity, of entering into an association on the plan above proposed, or one somewhat similar to it.

As the farmers, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and mechanicks, of the western country, are all materially interested in the formation of the intended association, it is hoped and they are requested to attend at the time and place above mentioned.

It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to state, that the much injured Parents whose Child had been stolen from their dwelling house, at or near the corner of Sixth and Catherine streets, in the district of Southwark, on the 18th February last, after searching, with the most agonizing feelings, the streets of Philadelphia, New-York, and several of the towns of New-Jersey, for two weeks had the happiness of discovering their LOST INFANT, on Saturday the 4th inst, in a house in the upper part of Sussex county, state of New-Jersey.—The inhuman woman who had stolen the child, and in whose possession it was found, has made her escape. The grateful parents who arrived in town yesterday, have requested us to tender their sincere thanks to the benevolent Editors for inserting in their papers the advertisement which made known to the public their heart rending bereavements. They also acknowledge with gratitude the kind exertions made on their behalf by the late worthy Mayor, and others benevolent citizens.—*Am. D. Adv.*

LANCASTER, March 17.

"*REFORM.*"

The governor has signed the bill for the abolishment of the Circuit Courts of Pennsylvania, —*after November next.*

The bill for establishing the courts of Common Pleas with two law characters as judges, in each county, intended by its authors as a kind of *substitute* for abolishing the Circuit courts, has been *lost*, in the Senate.

A bill for altering the courts of common pleas so as to place on the bench one president in every district, and two associates in each county, is before the house, and we expect will be lost.

A bill is also before the house for giving justices of the peace, jurisdiction *in all cases whatsoever*, where the amount does not exceed one hundred dollars.

The *compulsory* arbitration bill has passed the senate.

The bill granting a charter to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, received the sanction of the Governor, and has now become a law.—The sum given by the bank to the state, *for* the charter, is 75,000 dollars in bank shares.

[*From the National Intelligencer of Monday, March* 13.]

POSTSCRIPT.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Purviance, from whom we learn that he entertains the strongest apprehensions relative to the fate of the immense mercantile capital that is about to be committed to the ocean by the partial repeal of the embargo.—From his observations abroad, and all the information he has been able to collect, he fears a wide spread ruin will be the consequence. Never has there, perhaps, been a season in which their existed higher inducements to prudence and circumspection.

Mr. Purviance left M. Champagny at Paris, the latter end of November, whence he was then about to follow the Emperor. On the 2d of January, information was received at Plymouth from London, stating that the ministry had received intelligence that the English and Spanish forces had united, and that an engagement had taken place between them and the French on the 16th of December, in which the French lost 50,000 men. A few hours after the receipt of this intelligence, the loss on the part of the French had fallen to 25,000. This news had produced great exultation at Ply-

mouth. The general impression, however, in England among intelligent men was, that the French arms must eventually prevail in Spain.

From New-York, March 11.

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

To the politeness of a merchant of this city we are indebted for a file of St. Croix papers, containing the following particulars of the capture of Martinique.

From the St. Thomas Gaz. Feb. 8.

We have been politely obliged with the following extract of a letter from Martinique, together with the proclamation issued by the commander in chief.—

Anssa Navine Bay, Martinique, February 5, 1809.

Our operations go on swimmingly. The fortress of Pigeon-Island surrendered yesterday morning at sunrise, after sustaining a very heavy bombardment; 5 men of the enemy were killed and 11 wounded; 4 officers and 126 men taken prisoners, and our shipping are all this morning come into this anchorage, to land the mortars and artillery for the operation on fort Dessaix. The enemy's force in the two last actions were one half militia, who have suffered severely. Although we have not correctly ascertained it, they allow they have in the hospital 340 regulars wounded, and upwards of 100 militia. They have only 1500 men in the forts, and as we have possession of all the redoubts but one, they cannot stand our fire long. General Beckwith and his army on the heights of Mount Surauirer. gen Marland we expect here this evening. St. Pierre's will not be summoned until Dessaix surrenders. Villaret has ordered all the militia to their homes, in consequence of the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieut. gen. George Beckwith, and rear-admiral the hon. Alex. Cochrane, knight of the order of the Bath, commanders of the land and sea forces of his Britanic majesty, in the Windward Islands, &c. &c.

Colonists and inhabitants of Martinique!

His majesty yielding to imperious circumstances returned you to the power which then governed France.

His majesty, deceived in the hope, that the happiness which his government had created among you, would have been cultivated by your new masters, groaned at the unfortunate situation in which the events of war, or rather, the want of respect due to property, have reduced your colony.

But the term of your misfortunes is arrived—famine will disappear—the sources will be renewed—your ancient laws shall be restored to you, and the government, protection of person or property, which ruled you under the British flag, shall be re-established in the colony. It is with these intentions that his majesty has confided to us, the command of a formidable land and sea armament, to retake Martinique, and to create again in this suffering colony, abundance and tranquility—the inseparable companions of a just and protecting government.

In consequence of these benevolent dispositions, we invite you in the name of humanity, to submit yourselves immediately to the forces of his majesty, who will not fail to punish the temerity of a fruitless resistance.

We order all civil and military commissioners, to immediately divest themselves of their functions.

To every inhabitant of whatsoever class or condition he may be, to retire peaceably to his dwelling, and there to maintain order.

We declare that every colonist or inhabitant, who shall be taken in arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war.

That free coloured men taken in arms, shall be transported, and that every slave taken in like manner, shall be subject to be tried by a military tribunal.

Ministers of divine worship!—Your religion will be protected, and the properties and rights of the church will be respected.

Given at Head-Quarters, the 30th day of January 1809.

GEORGE BECKWITH,
ALEX. COCHRANE.

By order of their excellencies,
Wm. H. Wilby, } Secretaries.
John S. Tracey, }

Foreign.

LONDON, *Dec.* 26—31.

The accounts received by government from Corunna by the Orestes sloop, are to the 14th of Dec. and from Sir John Moore, of the 8th. It was known at Corunna that the French were in possession of the Escurial, but it was beleived in Gallacia and Asturias that they had been driven from Madrid with very great slaughter. Sir John Moore has pushed a corps to Torro, and sir David Baird was on his march to join him—the united force of the British army would then be 40,000 men. The marquis de Romana's army at Leon, exceeds 20,000, and is daily increasing. The Spaniards, so far from being depressed, are full of spirits, and as determined as ever to persevere in their just and glorious cause.

The 4th Swiss regiment, about 370 strong, which revolted from the French service, at the evacuation of Lisbon by Junot, and arrived at Portsmouth, have been enlisted in our service, part into De Rolle's regiment, and part into the Sicilian regiment, now in Sicily.

By the returns of the cavalry last embarked, it appears, that the 10th and 15th regiments of light dragoons have lost a considerable portion of their horses since their landing in Spain.

It is reported, that soon after the meeting of parliament, one of the first measures will be a further augmentation of the disposable force of the country, and that the measure of volunteering from the militia corps, formerly so successful, will again be resorted to.

The latest letters from sir John Moore are dated from Salamanca, on the 10th of December: sir John was, at that time, informed of the surrender of Madrid: but determined, notwithstanding, to join sir David Baird, and to march upon Valladolid. Sir John Moore had still great confidence in the spirit of the Spanish people, and was resolved to give every opportunity and assistance to the manifestation of it.

Dispatches were on Friday afternoon received from admiral de Courcy at Corunna, brought by the Swallow, dated the 23d ult. inclosing letters from sir David Baird, dated the 17th, in which he states, that he was on the point of affecting a junction with sir John Moore, whose head quarters were then at a distance of about 24 miles.

All the Highland regiments, both 1st and 2d battalions, at present in Great Britain, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on foreign service.

BRITISH NAVY.

According to the last returns, the number of ships now in commission amounts to 834, of which 149 are of the line, 21 from 50 to 44 guns, 84 frigates, 186 sloops, 294 armed brigs—building, in ordinary and repairing for service 236; making a total of 1,100 ships of war.

NEW-YORK, *March 16.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Batavian, Tilliettas, in 60 days from Rochelle. She sailed from thence on the 14th of January, and on the 16th was captured by the British frigate Comet, and had all her newspapers taken away, which we understand from the captain and passengers were so late as to contain the 19th bulletin of the French grand army in Spain. It is stated that the emperor quitted Madrid for Portugal on the 3d of January, leaving his brother Joseph in the capacity of governor-general; that the Spaniards were defeated in every direction; and that the British troops were retreating towards the sea shore with the intention of evacuating the country. One of the passengers informs us that a battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, in which one of the British armies was engaged, who were defeated with the loss of from 15 to 17,000 killed.

We are further informed by one of the passengers that Joseph Bonaparte was again crowned king of Spain at Madrid about the 8th of December. And the emperor had addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, saying, the ALMIGHTY had given him the power to rule Spain, and that if the Spaniards did not comply, their blood should pay for their disobedience. That if they would not accept of his brother as king, he would take the throne himself and give him another kingdom; in this proclamation he offers a pardon to all Spanish officers (except about 4 whom he names) that would lay down their arms.

Bonaparte had left Madrid, and it was reported that he was on the frontiers of Portugal.

News was received at Rochelle on the 12th of January, that there had been an engagement in Spain, which was said to have taken place about the 18th of December—and it was reported that 15,000 of the English had been killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners—making in the whole exactly the number of English troops in Spain. This story, however, say the passengers in the Batavian, was not even believed in France; and the account was not confirmed on the 14th the day the vessel sailed.

In the course of a few days previous to the sailing of the Batavian, colonial produce had risen 15 per cent at Bordeaux, in consequence of accounts received from America.

The Batavian brings dispatches for government from our minister Mr. Armstrong, at Paris.

The letter bag not having been delivered at the post-office last evening, and no papers or letters having yet come into our possession, we give the above verbal information as we received it, without knowing to what degree of credit it is entitled. In the course of the day, it is probable we shall have it in our power to give it confirmation or contradiction.

The British prize-master on board the Batavian, further informs us, that previous to her capture, a British cutter arrived off Rochefort from England, bringing London papers, to the 9th or 10th of January; that he read one of the 9th which stated that the new expedition to Spain under sir Arthur Wellesley, had been relinquished; but that another expedition, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates, were fitting out at Portsmouth for Buenos Ayres.—In these papers no mention was made of the King's indisposition or the appointment of a Regency. The prize-master adds, that the French were successful in Spain; that on or about the 5th of January they took possession of Ferrol; and that the British were retreating towards Vigo, where 4 frigates and 50 transports were waiting to carry them to England. The French troops were marching along the Spanish sea coast. He heard nothing of a battle between the French and English.

[*Mercantile Advertiser.*

[In addition to the preceding articles, the Philadelphia Gazette contains the following:

The dispatches in the Batavian are from Mr. Armstrong at Paris. These were given in charge of Capt. Bunker by the notorious Capt Haley at Paris, with instructions, that in case of the vessel being captured by a British cruiser on the passage to destroy the dispatches.

American vessels could not clear out of France, without giving bonds not to break the American embargo!

The British frigate Comet, spoke a cutter in the Channel, and was informed, that Admiral Mitchell had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, took two ships of the line, and sunk two others.

We have received Paris papers to Dec. 27, contained French Bulletins, Nos, 17, 18 and 19. The last is dated at Madrid, Dec. 18. It appears by them, that no battle had been fought after the entrance of the French army into Madrid.]

Borough Ordinances.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That William Hays, James Morrison, James Adams, and Robert Peebles, be, and they are hereby empowered to make purchase of the eastwardly half of lot No. 319, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on and extending to and from Third and Fourth streets, to and for the use of said Borough: and that Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams be and they are hereby empowered to procure, on behalf of the said Borough, on loan from the office of discount and deposit in Pittsburgh, the sum of nine hundred dollars, to pay for the said half lot: and that the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams be and they are hereby empowered to receive a good and sufficient title, in fee simple, with clause of general warranty, for the said half lot, to be held by them as tenants in common, in trust for the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, their successors and assigns, and to be released by the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams, to the said Burgess and Town Council, as soon as they the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams shall be released and exonerated from the payment of the said loan and all costs and interest thereon accruing; and that the same shall be discharged within one year from the date hereof.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of this Borough for the time being, be and hereby is required to appropriate out of any money which now is or hereafter may be in his hands, in preference to any other appropriation, a sum sufficient to discharge the interest and discount for said loan, at all times hereafter, until the same shall be repaid; and that he pay and discharge such interest and discount, as required, to the order of the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams, or either of them.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said James Morrison, James Adams, William Hays and Robert Peebles, be and they are hereby empowered to cause to be erected and constructed on the said half lot of ground, on such terms as to them may seem most adviseable, by contract with capable and responsible undertakers, a bridge or machine for weighing coal, lime and hay, offered for sale in this borough, and also such buildings connected therewith as may be necessary, which contract shall be deposited with the Town Clerk, and be by him recorded on the minutes of the Council.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgess shall forthwith draw his warrant on the treasurer, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for the purpose of enabling the said James Morrison, James Adams, William Hays and Robert Peebles to carry into effect such contract.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the said bridge or machine shall be finished and in full operation, it shall be let or rented by the Town Council to the highest bidder, for such term as they shall think proper, and the lessee or person renting the same, on taking an oath or affirmation and giving bond with approved of security, for the faithful discharge of the duties appertaining thereto, and for the payment of the rent, shall be by the Burgess commissioned Weigh-master of the same for such term; and it shall be the duty of the weigh-master to attend at the said weighing bridge every day in the week (Sunday only excepted) from the first day of April to the first day of October, from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening, and from the first day of October to the first day of April, from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of weighing all coal, lime and hay, which may be brought to the said weighing bridge for that purpose, and to keep the said weighing bridge in good order, at the expence of the borough; and it shall also be the duty of the weigh-master to ascertain the weight of each bushel of coal and lime, and to give a certificate under his hand of the number of bushels each waggon or cart, so weighed by him, contains, to the waggoner or carter, to be delivered by such waggoner or carter to the purchaser of such coal or lime, and of every load of hay so weighed by him, he shall give a certificate in like manner to the waggoner or carter, of the weight thereof; and he shall keep a book, in which he shall enter every load of coal, lime and hay, so weighed by him; and he shall weigh and mark with brands, to be furnished by the borough, the weight of each waggon and cart employed in hauling coal, lime and hay, in three distinct places on the body of such waggon and cart, and shall enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the weight of such waggon and cart, with the names of the owners thereof: and that every owner of such waggon or cart, shall, on making any alteration increasing the weight thereof, give notice of such alteration to the weigh-master, previous to his next bringing coal, lime or hay to be weighed, under the penalty of five dollars.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the following rates shall be established and received by the weigh-master, for weighing and giving certificate thereof, to wit, for every bushel of coal or lime, an half cent; for every waggon load of hay, of or above a ton, twenty-five cents; for every waggon load or cart load, under a ton and above half a ton, eighteen and three fourth cents; and for every load not exceeding half a ton, twelve and a half cents.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of five dollars be imposed on any person who shall offer for sale and sell any of the said articles, within the borough without producing a certificate from the weigh-master, of the amount thereof, and that the like fine of five dollars be imposed on any person who shall knowingly purchase any of the said articles within the borough without the same being weighed as aforesaid, and that a fine of ten dollars be imposed on any person who shall use any unjust means to make any of the said articles weigh more than the usual or natural weight thereof.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That for every hour the said weigh-master shall detain any waggon or cart, by his neglect, between the hours aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar;—one half of all the aforesaid fines and forfeitures to go to the use of the Borough, and the other half to the informer, and which said fines and forfeitures shall be recovered in the same manner that other fines and forfeitures are.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the ordinance passed on the 18th day of April, 1804, and numbered 22, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance the 2d, day of March, 1809.

ATTEST. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That so much of the 5th section of ordinance No. 60, passed on the 29th day of May, 1807, as relates to the paving of gutters with brick, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the gutters of the streets shall hereafter be paved with stone; and that nothing contained in this ordinance shall in any wise effect the gutters heretofore paved.

Enacted into an ordinance the 13th day of September, 1808.

ATTEST. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.
Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of

DRY GOODS

FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
TO HIS STORE,
NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
Where he has constantly for Sale upon the
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A large and very handsome assortment
OF
BRITISH INDIA,
AND
American Manufactures.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,
By the Package or Piece,
At No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
CALLICOES & CHINTZES,

CLOTHS,	§ Cambric Muslins,
Cassimeres,	§ Hosiery,
Plains,	§ Cotton Bandanoes,
Cotton Checks,	§ Irish Linens,
Flannels,	§ Shirting Muslins,
Dimities,	§ Velveteens,
Cambrics,	§ Book Hkfs.
Lono Muslins,	§ Bombazetts.

And a general assorment of other
BRITISH GOODS.

India Checks,	§ Bandanoes,
do. Hkfs.	§ Sewing Silk,
Hearth Rugs,	§ Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*
ALSO,
American Printed
CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.
All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.
CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leatner, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.
DENNY & FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

To be Rented,
And possession given the first of April next,
THE STORE ROOM,
On the Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, with a room adjoining, now occupied by David M'Keehan as a Book Store. The situation is equal to any in the town. For particulars apply to
SARAH IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1809.

Grafted Apple-trees.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs the public that he has at his Nursery (in Washington County, adjoining the river Monongahela, 3 1-2 miles below Brownsville,) a variety of the most approved kinds of APPLE-TREES, the grafts being selected from some of the best Nurseries in Chester and Bucks counties, &c. they are of a good size for transplanting being from 2 to 4 years growth, of the following kinds, viz. Romanites, Red Vandevers, Green do. Winesops, Penock Apples, Newtown Pippens, Green do. Hughes Crab, Summer Queen Apples, June Apples, Ashmore's early Redstreaks, and sundry other kinds of Summer fruit.
DANIEL GREGG.
March 21, 1809.

TO LET,

A convenient House and Garden,
In Fifth between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by James M'Dowell. Possession to be given the first of April next. Enquire of
JEREMIAH STURGEON.
Pittsburgh, March 21, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the third day of April next, the following described property, viz—

Lot No. 2, in the first district of donation lands, containing two hundred and fifty acres. No. 401, in the second district of donation lands, containing two hundred and fifty acres. No. 1934, in the seventh district of donation lands, containing two hundred acres. And lot No. 1657, in the eighth district of donation lands, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Elliott, deceased.

Also, one lot of ground in Versailles township, containing fifteen acres, more or less, nearly all cleared, bounded on the north by land of William Irwin, esq. on the south by land of James Culbertson; on the east by land of Abraham Kirkpatrick, and on the west by the town of M'Keesport. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee and George Roush.

Also, lot F, being part of lot No. 137 (agreeably to William Turnbull's plan of the Point lots) in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street, sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and ten feet to Brewery alley, and bounded by lots E & G, (so marked on the aforesaid plan of Point lots.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dougherty and William Larwill.

Also, two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked on the plan of said borough, Nos. 455 and 456, bounded south-westwardly by Sixth street, north-westwardly by Smithfield street, north-eastwardly by Strawberry alley, and south-eastwardly by lot No. 457, each containing on Sixth street sixty feet, and extending back to Strawberry alley 240 feet. On lot No. 455 is a large brick building fronting on Sixth Street and Smithfield street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the German congregation at Pittsburgh, in the hands of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Galbraith, who survived Jacob Bousman, trustees of said congregation.

William Woods, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1809.

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,
A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

TO HATTERS.
Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,
2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Cash only.
Likewise on hand, a quanty of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.
SAMUEL ALLEN,
2d door above Third, in Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

To be Rented,
And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.
There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

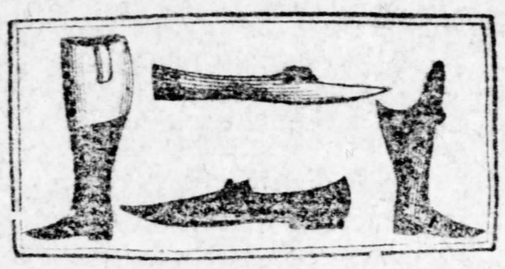
Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.
THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—
Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords, 28 yards,	37 1-2	Cts. per	piece.
Lacings, 18 do.	25		do.
Ploughlines, 24 do.	18 3-4		do.
Tarred Cordage	12 1-2		lb.
White do.	13		do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.
A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

GUN POWDER.
THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST COME TO HAND,
FIVE NOS. OF
Rees's New Cyclopedia.
☞ The subscribers to this work will particularly oblige the publisher, by calling for their books immediately, in order that the publication may go on uninterupted for want of funds to meet the enormous expences of printing, engraving, &c. which far exceed the calculations of any person but those engaged in the undertaking.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,
A FEW COPIES OF
THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
Or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science.
☞ Subscribers are solicited for this very useful publication, at ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore.
March 4, 1809.

Lots to Lease,
FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Public Notice.
Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Public Notice.
THE subsrciber returns his thanks to his customers, and others, for their past favors, and earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, on or before the first of April next, as he intends going to Philadelphia, to purchase a handsome assortment of *Cloth, Cassimers, and Waistcoating, &c. &c*, and he wishes his customers may not disappoint him in paying off their respective accounts against the time above mentioned, as they must well know the articles in his line cannot be purchased without the money.

JOHN BAIRD,
Merchant Taylor.
Pittsburgh, March 14, 1809.

N. B. He carries on his business in his former stand, between *First and Second, in Market Street*, where the strictest attention is paid to his branch of business. Orders from his customers and others at a distance, will be punctually attended to, and they shall be fitted with the latest London fashions.